

other communication with intelligent appliances—all of which may operate with one or more communication protocols in a wired or wireless manner. Rao describes the capability to fully leverage the internal processing power of a stationary or mobile communication device in a stand alone manner or using the processing power of a local or network server or the Internet servers. Thus, Rao describes an architecture and system configuration that has universal applicability for traditional telephony, cellular telephony, other communications methods. Rao teaches the ability whereby disparate protocols and communication systems may be interfaced seamlessly by using the processing power of the MMTR, the local server or the network server.

Rao describes one or more MMTR devices—which have one or more Transmit/Receivers within them. Further, Rao describes the MMTR as capable of operating with one or more frequencies and capable of operating with one or more communication protocols in a stand alone manner or in conjunction with a local or network server. Thus, the architecture and system configuration described by Nordeman is predated by Rao.

Referring to the primary figure shown in Nordeman, the “subscriber” units that they describe with a TX/RX feature are the MMTR units described by Rao in the original disclosure dated December, 1996. The Nordeman TX/RX function presumably has the capability to operate at a “single” frequency or power levels, whereas the MMTR has the capability to operate at “one or more” frequency and power levels. Thus Rao, while they do not call their units “ subscriber units” and instead call their units MMTR, do describe similar and in fact enhanced functionality at a much earlier time frame and consequently have priority.

In addition, Rao describes a MMTR that has significant internal processing, memory and code/decode capabilities such that it has the power to intelligently transform itself for varied functionality in a stand alone mode or in conjunction with the processing power resident on the local or network server. In addition Rao further describes that the MMTR function may be implemented in single or multi chip Integrated Circuit level or at the circuit board level to be included in a telephone, cellular phone, other mobile devices and intelligent appliances. Rao also describes one or more multiple input and output interface capabilities with the further ability to dynamically transform the inputs and outputs and have the information processed with the MMTR and be presented to one or more inputs and outputs.

The feature described above is relevant to the present application, where Rao is describing the ability to communicate using standard analog telephony, newer cellular telephony and the emerging IP based telephony. The MMTR has the internal processing power to recognize the different inputs

delivered on one or more of its interface inputs and internally process the data to deliver one or more same or transformed outputs that interface with other communication systems.

Rao also describes the ability by which each TX/RX, or in this case the MMTR, may have a unique ID number and other intelligent devices and applications may have unique ID numbers with the ability to recognize and acknowledge the beginning and end of transmission. Thus, Nordeman stating that the server 15 and the subscriber unit 17 dynamically configure a datagram message 200 is predated by Rao. While Nordeman may use different terminology from Rao, Nordeman, in essence, describes the system that Rao described earlier in a more comprehensive manner.

It was stated that Nordeman teaches a "wireless communication and control system including a wireless device comprising 11: central server 12 for storing 30 communication protocols and control protocols; and selectively communicating the control protocols between the wireless device 17, 18 and the central server 15-----". Rao describes the same, using a wired or wireless compute, command and control device that has the ability to "interface" with one or more communication systems and receive varied inputs on one or more of its input channels," transform or process" these inputs internally using the built in processing power of the mobile device, has the ability to code and decode for identification of other intelligent appliances and further utilize the local or network server in tandem to perform various tasks that include identification, authentication, setting of communication parameters and protocols and varied other tasks that include language translation etc.

It is submitted that Yeom does not teach a system that has a MMTR built-in or external to it and that has the ability to command, compute, control and communicate in an environment where there is a local or network server. Yeom describes two separate and distinct assemblies, one consisting of a computer plugged into a telephone jack and the other assembly being a telephone with a built in mouse. Rao is not claiming an assembly or device that has a built in mouse. It is respectfully submitted that a intelligent mobile device that has multifunction capability is novel and not straight forward at the time the original application was filed in 1996. At that time pocket organizer existed and pocket PC were emerging but the combination of these into one single device was not readily apparent.

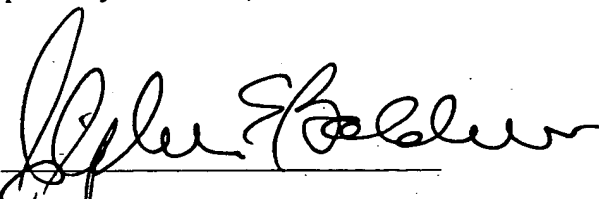
In addition the concept of having a MMTR that can process various input signals on one or more input channels and internally transform these signals and deliver outputs in one or more different formats on one or more output channels was novel, especially in conjunction with a local or network server.

Rao further describes the ability of the MMTR and the architecture or system level scheme in

which a intelligent mobile device, for example, may receive a USB signal on one channel and a Cellular signal on another channel and a standard telephony analog signal on another channel and further having the capability to transform these signal into different formats including digital or Internet Protocol or IP based signals that are better handled in a digital computer and communications environment.

Thus, it is respectfully submitted that Nordeman, even if combined with Yeom, does not teach or show the aspects as recited in Claims 1-12 herein.

Respectfully submitted,

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